

REMARKS

In the Office action mailed 11/0/03, Examiner rejects Claims 5-10 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Takayama, U.S. Patent 5,991,842.

Claim 5 in the present application reads:

5. (Original) A method for establishing transport routing information in an AV/C transaction data delivery system, comprising in combination:
 - detecting a transport;
 - creating a transport ID associated with said transport;
 - notifying a transport layer of said transport ID;
 - indexing said transport ID;
 - associating said indexed transport ID with a device.

Examiner has cited col. 10, lines 9-13 of Takayama as disclosing the claim 5 limitation of detecting a transport. Col. 10, lines 9-13 read:

Upon detection of an activation of the video/camera switch 12, the controller 6 temporarily stops the bus control of the 1394 I/F circuit 5 in order to execute the resetting of the 1394 serial bus 13 and the reconfiguration of the bus management configuration.

There is no teaching, suggestion, or other disclosure of the limitation of detecting a transport in Takayama at Col. 10, lines 9-13.

Examiner has cited col. 5, lines 37-40 of Takayama as disclosing the claim 5 limitation of creating a transport ID associated with a transport. Col. 5, lines 37-40 read:

Packets for isochronous communication are assigned specific channel numbers so that isochronous communication for a plurality of channels can be performed at the same time.

There is no teaching, suggestion, or other disclosure of creating a transport ID associated with the transport in Takayama at Col. 5, lines 37-40.

Examiner has cited col. 4, lines 21-31 of Takayama as disclosing the claim 5 limitation of notifying a transport layer of said transport ID. Col. 4, lines 21-31 read:

Namely, this application layer defines what type of data is transmitted over the 1394 serial bus. Next, with reference to FIG. 3, addressing of the 1394 serial bus will be described. As shown, an address space of a 64-bit width in conformity with IEEE 1212 regulations is defined for the 1394 serial bus. The first 10 bits of the 64-bit address are called a bus ID which is used for the discrimination between busses. The next 6 bits are called a node ID which is used for the discrimination between equipments. The remaining 48 bits are used as an address space which can be used solely by each equipment.

There is no teaching, suggestion, or other disclosure of notifying a transport layer of said transport ID in Takayama at Col. 4, lines 21-31.

Examiner has cited col. 8, lines 31-34 of Takayama as disclosing the claim 5 limitation of indexing said transport ID. Col. 8, lines 31-34 read:

FIG. 8 is a diagram showing node information of CAM as viewed from the 1394 bus 13, the node information being mapped in the configuration ROM and the unit controlling command/status register.

There is no teaching, suggestion, or other disclosure in Takayama at Col. 8, lines 31034 of the claim 5 limitation of indexing said transport ID.

Examiner has cited col. 5, line 63 – col. 6, line 3 of Takayama as disclosing the claim 5 limitation of associating said indexed transport ID with a device. Col. 5, line 63 – col. 6, Line 3 read:

In the communication system described above, when a power is turned on, a new digital equipment is connected, or any equipment is disconnected, topology is automatically set by assigning each equipment (node) a node ID (physical address such as #0, #1, #2 and #3 shown in FIG. 5) in accordance with the new interconnection state, as in the following procedure which uses an addressing program and an address table stored in the memory of the microcomputer.

There is no teaching, suggestion, or other disclosure of associating said indexed transport ID with a device in Takayama at Col. 5,m line 63 – col. 6 line 3.

Applicant respectfully submits that Takayama does not anticipate the limitations of claim 5 of the present invention, and thus the requirements of a 102(e) rejection are not met for claim 5 and its dependent claims 6-8.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), also citing Takayama as anticipating the limitations of claim 9. Claim 9 of the present application reads:

9. A method for sending AV/C transaction data in an AV/C transaction data delivery system, comprising in combination:

receiving AV/C transaction data for transport;
associating said AV/C transaction data with a transport ID;
providing said AV/C transaction data and transport ID to a transport layer;
associating said transport ID with a transport controller bus ID; and
providing said AV/C transaction data to a transport controller data record

associated with said bus ID.

Similar portions of Takayama were cited as anticipating the limitations of claim 9 as were claim 5; likewise, the argument above applies equally to the limitations of claim 9. To summarize, there is no teaching, suggestion, or disclosure in Takayama to utilize a transport ID in the transmission of AV/C data. Applicant respectfully submits that Takayama does not anticipate the limitations of claim 9 of the present invention, and thus the requirements of a 102(e) rejection are not met for claim 9 and its dependent claim 10.

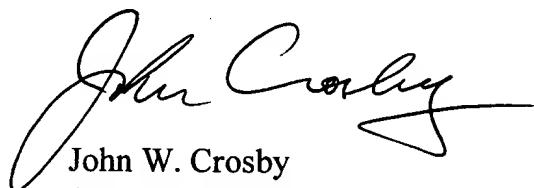
Claims 1-4 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takayama. However, as demonstrated above, There is no teaching suggestion or other disclosure in Takayama of using a transport ID, but rather node Ids and bus Ids, each for demonstrably different purposes than the present invention uses transport IDs. As claim

12 and 13 depend from claim 11, these claims also are patentable.

On the basis of the above remarks, early consideration of this application and early allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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